

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY



Auto Trips Generated (ATG)

**CEQA Impact Measure and Mitigation
Program**

Governor's Office of Planning and Research

December 19, 2008





Part I

Background / Problem



- ❖ Analysis of Alternative LOS Methodologies requested by Authority Board
 - What is the best way for the City to measure transportation impacts under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)?
- ❖ Technical Working Group (TWG) assembled
 - Planning Department, SFMTA, DPH, professional transportation planners, SFBC, SPUR, Walk SF, CEQA attorney
- ❖ TWG recommends alternative to LOS
 - Replace automobile LOS with Automobile Trips Generated (ATG)
 - Provide more effective impact mitigation



















Why ATG?



- ❖ LOS measures the delay experienced by drivers at an intersection
 - LOS does not capture environmental impacts
 - LOS does not reflect the City's policies and priorities
 - LOS results in an inefficient CEQA review process
- ❖ Environmental impacts **ARE** related to the automobile trips generated (ATG) by a project

LOS does not capture environmental impacts



Environmental Impact	Automobile Delays (LOS)	Automobile Trips Generated (ATG)
Air Quality	 CO hotspots rare in Bay Area	  ROG, NO _x , PM ₁₀
Greenhouse Gases	 	  From cold starts
System Efficiency		
Traffic Intrusion		  Traffic volumes affect neighborhoods
Noise	 At congested intersections only	 Captures noise conditions
Safety	  Delay unrelated to safety	  SF DPH Vehicle-Pedestrian Injury Collision model

LOS does not reflect City policies



- ❖ LOS impacts are a predictable and unavoidable consequence of implementing the Transit First Policy
 - Improvements to transit, bicycle, and pedestrian networks require re-allocating auto and shared infrastructure to other modes
 - Mode shift will occur gradually as transit, bicycle, and pedestrian networks are improved
- ❖ Climate Action Plan calls for reduction in driving
 - Auto tripmaking is 50% of SF's greenhouse gas emission
- ❖ Mitigations to LOS are environmentally harmful
 - worsen conditions for pedestrians, transit, and bicycling
 - ...while inducing more driving

LOS does not reflect City Policies



Widening this roadway will improve LOS, mitigating any LOS impacts...

While worsening pedestrian conditions and inducing more driving.

LOS does not reflect City Policies



Providing a pedestrian crossing here would increase delays for right-turning drivers, potentially triggering significant LOS impacts...

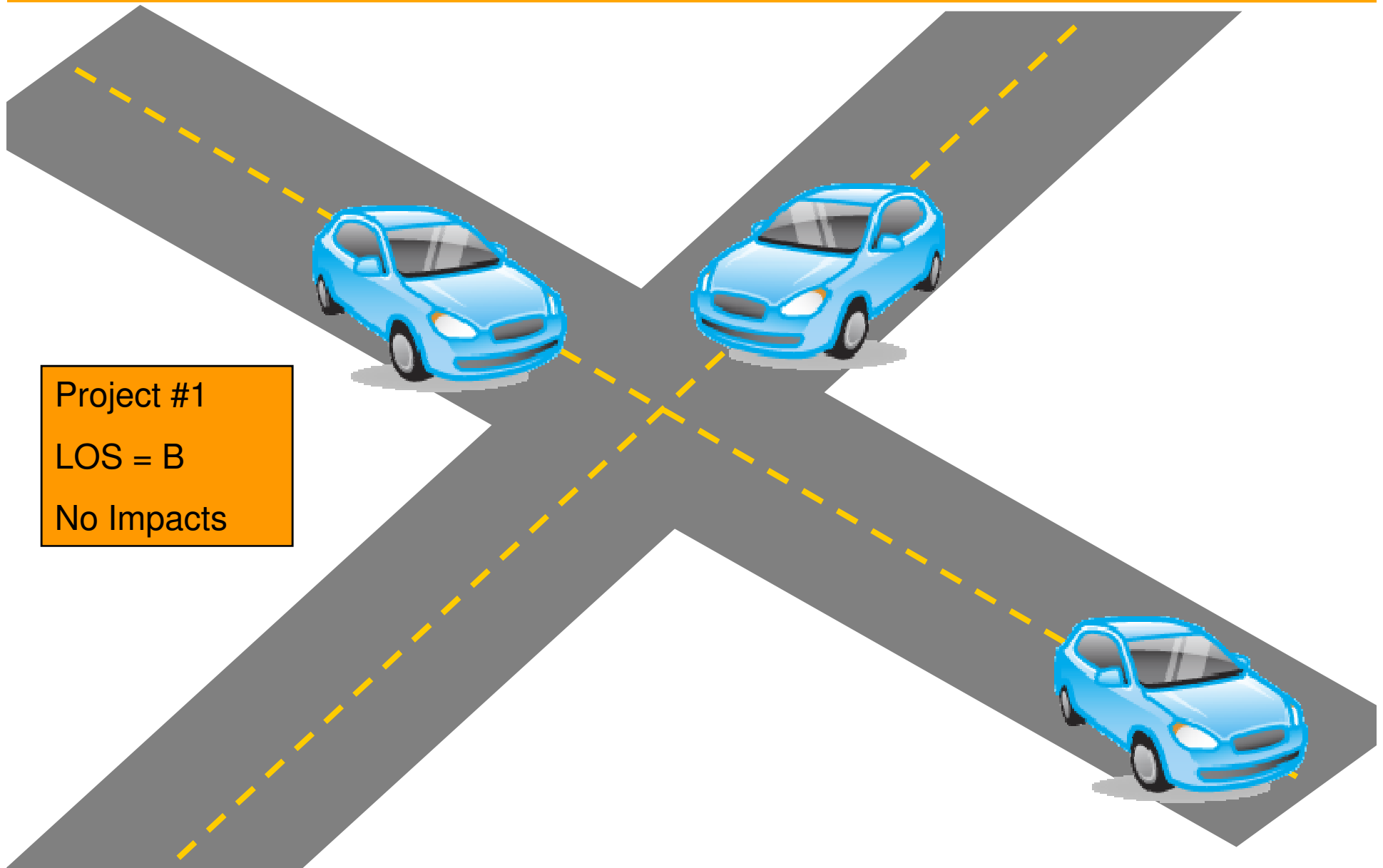
Minimizing automobile delays takes precedence over minimizing pedestrian delays.

LOS results in inefficient CEQA review

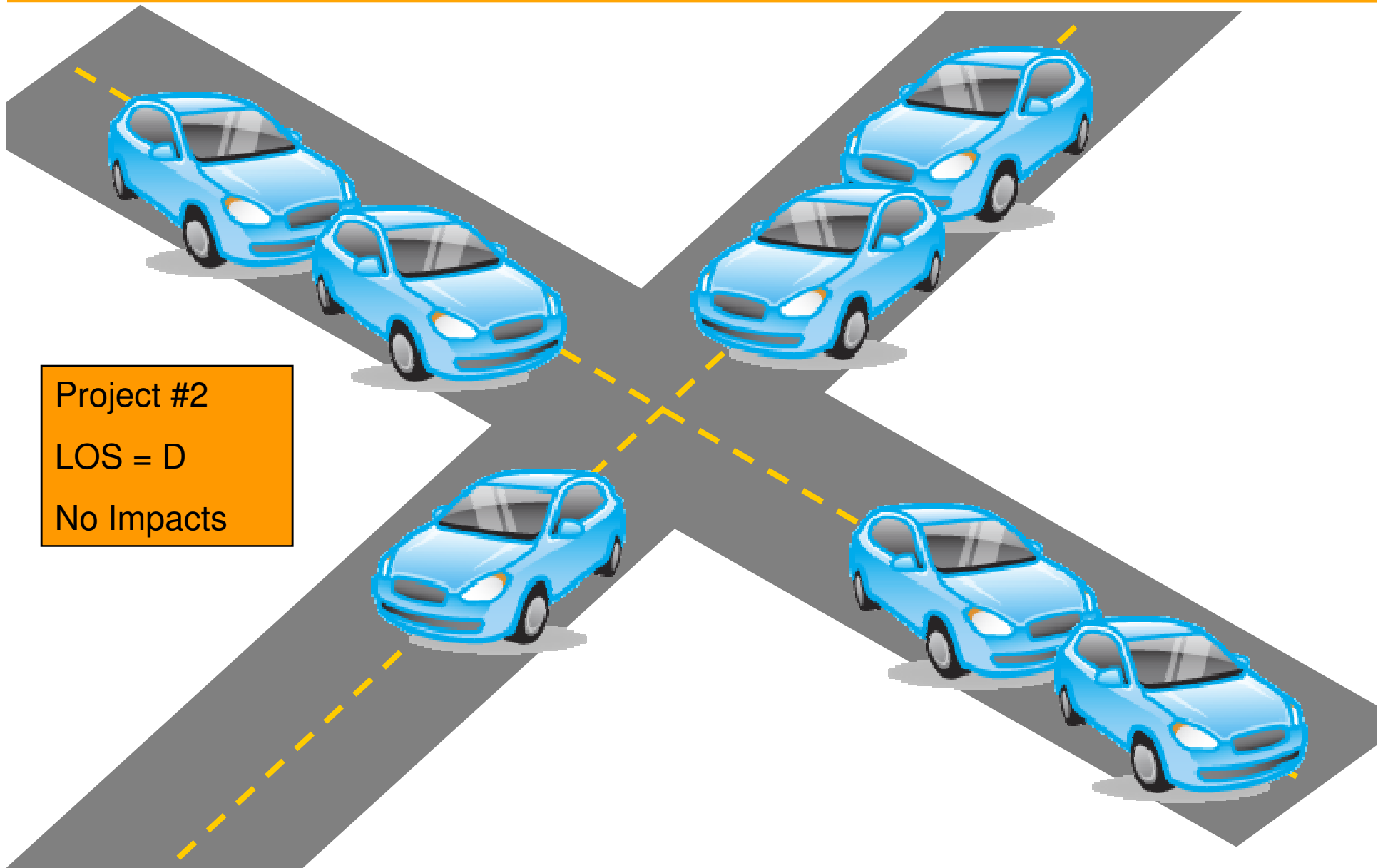


- ❖ LOS analysis and impacts are:
 - Difficult for project sponsors to predict
 - Not transparent for project sponsors or the public
 - A burden to the “last project in” (last-in problem)

The “last-in” problem



The “last-in” problem

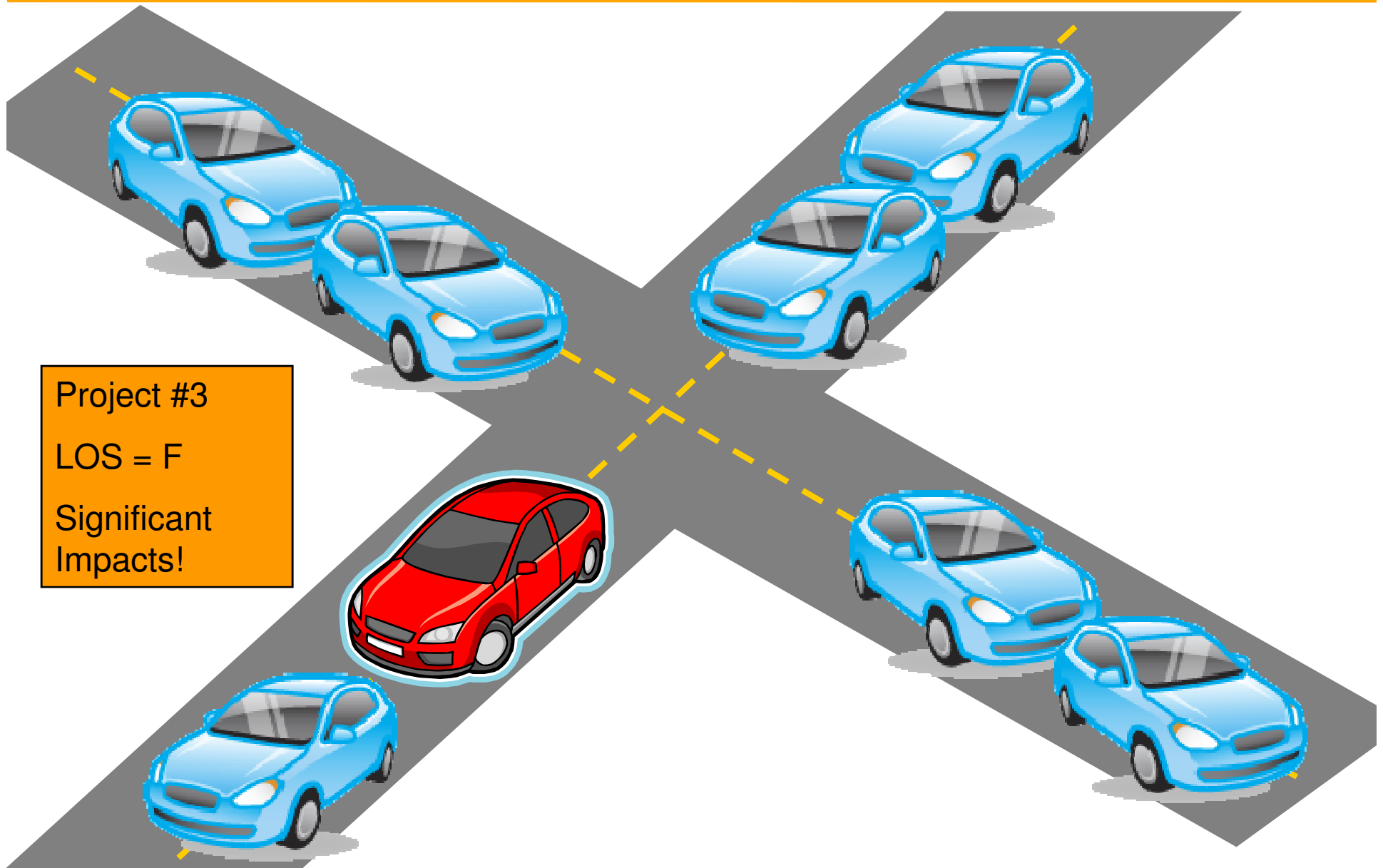


Project #2

LOS = D

No Impacts

The “last-in” problem



The Problem



- ❖ Fortunately, CEQA grants local jurisdictions the authority to define impact measures and thresholds consistent with local policy...
- ❖ ...Constrained by State CEQA Guidelines and past practice



Part II

The Solution

2-Part Recommendation



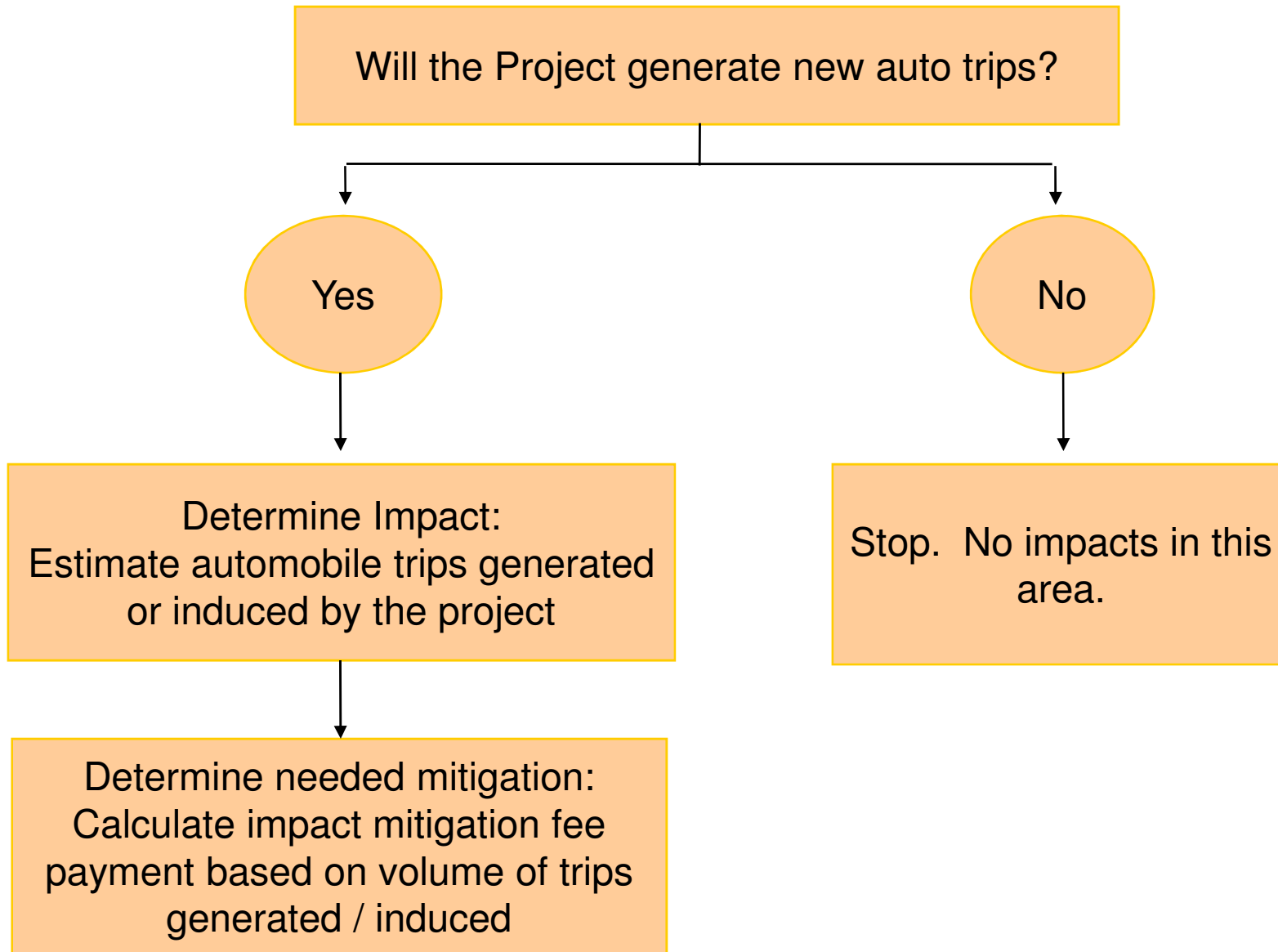
- ❖ Per-Auto Trip Generated (ATG) Impact Measure
 - Each automobile trip added by a project contributes to impact
 - Projects that do not generate net new automobile trips have no impact
- ❖ Transportation impact mitigation fee (TIMF) program
 - Project sponsors pay per-trip impact mitigation fee
 - Fee revenues fund actions that help reduce new automobile tripmaking (by improving transit, walking, and bicycling as choices)

TIMF Improves Mitigation



- ❖ Mitigate local and citywide impacts
 - Revenues contribute to citywide program of projects
 - Portion dedicated to local area improvements
 - Neighborhood involvement in determining local mitigation measures
- ❖ More equitable and accountable (for project sponsors and the public)
 - Eliminates last-in problem; each project contributes in proportion to impact levels
 - More transparent process for identifying and mitigating impacts
 - Clear nexus between fee collected and projects funded

Process for Applying ATG Measure





Part III

The Benefits

The Solution



- ❖ Environmentally protective
 - Consistent with CEQA
 - Captures incremental impacts
 - More closely related to actual environmental effects
 - More neighborhood involvement in determining mitigation measures
- ❖ Consistency with City policies and vision
 - Reduces time and cost to implement Transit First projects
 - More effective at discouraging auto-oriented projects
- ❖ Improved efficiency
 - More predictable for project sponsors
 - More transparent for the public
 - More accountability: mitigations linked directly to local and citywide improvements

Implementation Roadmap



- ❖ Authority Board approved final report in October 2008
- ❖ Conduct Nexus Study
- ❖ Authority to incorporate ATG into Congestion Management Agency (CMA) monitoring measures
- ❖ Planning Commission adoption of an ordinance approving the ATG measure and TIMF package
- ❖ Revisions to CEQA Guidelines?



Thank you!